

Jasper Creosoting Company

Post-Hurricane Harvey condition of soil at the Jasper Creosoting Company Superfund site is consistent with historical site conditions that existed before the hurricane made landfall.

On September 8, 2017, soil and groundwater samples were collected from the Jasper Creosoting Company site and analyzed to evaluate the potential effects from Hurricane Harvey. Soil samples were analyzed for semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and dioxins. The results for soil samples for SVOCs, PAHs and dioxins were consistent with historical results. The dioxin soil results will be evaluated further as part of the Second Five-Review scheduled to be completed in 2018. Groundwater samples were analyzed for SVOCs and dioxin, and were consistent with historical results.

The 11-acre Jasper Creosoting Company Inc. site is located in Jasper, Texas. Between 1946 and 1986, wood treatment operations on site used a steam preconditioning and pressurized creosote and pentachlorophenol (PCP) process. These operations contaminated soil, sediment and groundwater with hazardous chemicals. Following construction of the site's remedy, operation and maintenance activities and monitoring are ongoing. The site has undergone extensive remediation since the 2006 Record of Decision (ROD). Long-term remedial action is currently underway to address non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) and contaminated groundwater. Construction of this element was completed in September 2008, and has operated continuously since that time. Data collected are consistent with historic data and represent water quality within the ground water plume management area. Long-term ground water remediation and monitoring will continue until ground water cleanup objective have been met.

The First Five-Year Review was completed on September 9, 2013. EPA is responsible for reviewing Superfund remedial actions at least every five years where hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants will remain on site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) requires that EPA report to Congress regarding these sites.